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THE REUNION.

Soldiers of the South Gathered to Charleston's Loving Arms.

THEY HAD A GRAND TIME.

Thirty Thousand Strangers Within Her Gates Last Week But All Were at Home in the Cradle of Secession.

Almost the first official act of the ninth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans was an attempt by Gen. Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi to secure an endorsement of President McKinley's suggestion made in his recent Atlanta speech that the care of the graves of Confederate dead should be undertaken by the Federal government. Action on the resolution, however, was frustrated by a motion to refer it to the committee on resolutions in spite of a rather general sentiment to put it through with enthusiasm. The motion to refer originated with Dr. J. William Jones of Virginia.

The business sessions of the reunion were called to order Wednesday morning by Gen. C. L. Walker, commanding the South Carolina division, in the handsome auditorium erected for the occasion by the city of Charleston. Its enormous floor space was crowded and thousands were unable to gain admittance to the building. When Gen. John B. Gordon, the commander-in-chief, appeared upon the stage he was greeted with thunders of applause. The band struck up Dixie, and the veterans cheered and cheered again. In calling the assembly to order Gen. Walker spoke of Charleston's invitation to the veterans to meet at the birthplace of secession, and said the gavel he was using was that with which in 1860 had been used to call to order the secession convention. The chairs used by the officers Wednesday and the table of the presiding officer were the same as used on that memorable occasion.

When Gen. Gordon was escorted to the front of the stage his appearance was the signal for a storm of applause. Cheers and shrill yells for the commander-in-chief mingled with the crash of the band, and hats, handkerchiefs and flags were waved frantically. When order was finally secured the old Confederate chief was presented by Gen. Walker, and delivered an eloquent address. He spoke with all the vigor, eloquence and grace which has won for him a national reputation as an orator. Gen. Gordon said:

"Governor, Gentlemen, of the Committee, My Fellow Countrymen of South Carolina. The flood of emotions which stir the sensibilities of these veterans today is their loving answer to your gracious greeting. These emotions will speak to you in language far more impressive and eloquent than any words that I could utter. The ringing shouts from these thousands of Confederate throats are veritable echoes of the inspiring resolutions of welcome unanimously adopted by your general assembly. While those resolutions have cheered and thrilled every southern soldier's heart, they were not needed to tell us of the reception that awaited us in South Carolina. Her whole history and that of her commercial capital were the promise and guarantee of this magnificent reality. For more than two hundred years, made memorable by heroic struggles in war and brilliant achievements in peace, the names of South Carolina and of Charleston have been the synonyms of hospitality, of civility, and of valor.

"What else could be expected of a people in whose veins are commingled the blood of the proud English Cavaliers? the blood of those devoted and resolute men, who protested against the immoralities and grinding exactions of the Stuarts; the blood of the stalwart Dissenters and of the heroic Highlanders of Scotland and of the sturdy democratic Presbyterians of Ireland; the blood of those defenders of freedom who came to your shores from the mountain battlefields of Switzerland and who, no less pure and sacred, the blood of the high-souled Huguenots of France, whose martyrs, by a glorious fidelity, even unto death, have made sweeter and richer the record of human devotion to conscience and liberty.

"No resolutions, I repeat, by which this great commonwealth extends its 'loving welcome' were needed to assure these remnants of the south's immortal armies that the 'freedom of the State' was theirs, and that every heart within her borders was a soldier's shrine. We had but to remember that South Carolina was the nursery of heroes, as well as of statesmen and of patriots; that no one State, except that which was endowed with almost boundless affluence of greatness, could in one century have given to the cause of liberty and the republic such a splendid galaxy as South Carolina presents in her Rutledge, her Sumter, her Moultrie, her Middleton, and her Marion; in her Butler, her Pinckney, and her Pickens; in her McLeod and her Calhoun; in her Hamilton, her Hayne, and her beloved Hampton.

"If we turn from this incomplete array of her noble sons to the contemplation of the scars upon her bosom received in her battles for American freedom at Cowpens, at Camden, and Charleston; at Eutaw Springs, Fort Moultrie, and King's Mountain, while her 'Swamp Fox,' with his ragged brigades, roasted their rations of sweet potatoes in her forests at night, and by their sudden sallies, now from the mountains and now from the marshes, amazed and bewildered the British invaders; if we add to this survey of her past the record of her princely liberality in the donation of her soil to the general government, we shall gain a still better conception of the lofty characteristics and unchallenged patriotism of her people. To me, personally, whose associations with South Carolinians through the Civil war and the more gallant period of reconstruction and rehabilitation, gave a clearer insight into their character and aims, it is a proud privilege to witness today the representation in your presence of the representatives of these battle-bruised veterans and tell this people how fully we recognize their worth and how gratefully we acknowledge our indebtedness to them.

"I should esteem it a still higher honor to stand here today as the herald of both the host and guests in proclaiming a message of good will to all our countrymen and to send the fraternal greeting of this people, of all Confederates, and of their children to all patriots of all sections: to unite with our American brethren of every State in ascribing to the guiding hand of God the unparalleled victories of American arms in the late war on land and sea; and lastly by the memory of the fathers, whose spirits live in their sons, to pledge the south's unflinching support to every worthy cause for strengthening the bonds of American unity and thus accelerating the onward march of the republic in its benign mission to humanity."

After the applause had subsided Gen. Gordon led Mrs. Stonewall Jackson to the front of the stage, and she was enthusiastically applauded. As he presented Mrs. Jackson and in the first full, Gen. Gordon said: "I will shake her hands for you all, and in an instant he added, 'no, I will do more than that; I am going to hug her for you, and with that did what he said he was going to do, which met the hearty approval of the vast throng. It was at this stage Gen. Lee presented his resolution. It was decided without further discussion that the resolution be referred to the committee on resolutions.

Gen. Gordon presented Miss Kate Currie, of Dallas, Tex., Miss Laura Lawenden, of New Orleans, Mrs. Kirby Smith and other ladies whose husbands or fathers were Confederate leaders. In response to the repeated demands of the audience he also presented Mrs. Gordon, who was greeted with an outburst of applause. The session then adjourned.

VETERANS ON PARADE. The parade of the veterans occurred Wednesday afternoon, and they marched through a dense crowd of cheering people. Led by Gen. Gordon and Wade Hampton, a long line of the grizzled men who had followed these leaders and the other captains of the Confederate armies through four years of hardship and battle, marched sturdily under the blazing southern sun to the inspiring strains of "Dixie," of the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and the irrelevant but irrepressible, "There will be a hot time in the old town tonight." At intervals along the line the fluttering of a war-worn and shot-torn battle flag called forth cheers, while many hats were waved as the veterans of some organization whose name is a household word to the South. Here and there a camp appeared in the grey jeans uniform, black slouch hats and carrying muskets of the old pattern, and all the war paraphernalia of the "sixty-one."

Here again Hampton and Gordon were cheered vociferously at every step and rode almost the entire route with bared heads. The absence of Gen. Wheeler in the line was a source of considerable disappointment. He reached the city early Wednesday, but did not participate in the parade.

GEN. HAMPTON LED THE MEN. Including the kindred organizations and distinguished guests, some 5,000 persons in the line were present. The parade was led by Gen. C. L. Walker and staff, followed by the escort composed of the local military companies, cadets and the naval reserves. Then came Gen. Gordon and his staff followed by a long line of carriages containing the sponsors and maids of honor of the various camps. The veterans were led by Gen. Wade Hampton, at the head of the Army of Northern Virginia, and preceded by 21 battle flags with their escorts. The army of Tennessee followed, led by Gen. Stephen D. Lee and was followed by the camps representing the trans-Mississippi army in command of Gen. Catell. The Sons of Confederate Veterans brought up the rear.

The following officers: South Carolina, Gen. C. L. Walker; Virginia, Gen. Brander; West Virginia, General White; Maryland, Gen. Tripp; Mississippi, Gen. Campbell; Florida, Gen. Law; Alabama, Gen. Ferguson; Georgia, Gen. Evans; Louisiana, Gen. Tunnard; Texas, Gen. Polley; Arkansas, Gen. Horner; Indian Territory, Gen. Coleman; Missouri, Gen. McCollough; Oklahoma, Gen. Caster; North Carolina, Gen. DeRossett; Tennessee, Gen. George W. Guder.

The parade was dismissed at the auditorium, where the memorial day exercises were held. That being South Carolina memorial day the occasion was one of double significance. The ceremonies were very impressive and the auditorium was again filled to its capacity.

The memorial address was delivered by Adj. Gen. Moorman, who spoke eloquently of the noble work of the hope and paid high tribute to its women. Chaplain Jones, in his opening prayer, made indirect allusion to the resolutions by expressing the hope that the women of the south would keep up the noble work of caring for the graves of the Southern dead and that no one would take from them that sacred privilege.

As a matter of course South Carolina figured prominently in the deliberations of the Sons of Veterans. For two years the commander-in-chief has been a South Carolinian, Mr. Robert A. Smyth, of Charleston, who has built up the order wonderfully and whose administration has been so acceptable. In addition South Carolina has the largest number of camps in the federation, a fact due largely to the efforts of the State commander, M. L. Bonham, of Anderson. Of the 140 camps enrolled 50 are in this State and most of them were fully represented.

THE OLD VETERANS

They Marched Once More Under Their Old Flags.

THE MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Officers and Men Were Cheered to the Echo by the Tens of Thousands of Spectators.

The Veterans of the sixties marched through the streets of Charleston Wednesday afternoon, triumphant in peace, under the same colors they defended with their lives when old Fort Sumter boomed and swept the sea with shot and shell. And the parade was indeed the feature of the Reunion, for no speeches however patriotic, can stir and thrill as does the proud step of the soldier and the throbbing, moving line of men, and the beat of the drum corps and the bugle's blast.

As division after division, and company after company, passed in review hats were waved with patriotic frenzy and cheers came from the thousands who had patiently awaited for the line to pass. Youth and old age, in one conglomerated mass, mingled their shouts and did not fail to applaud the appearance of even the most humble private in the ranks. Gen. Gordon shared the applause with his standard bearers and the white haired drummer received a hero's fame.

The parade was one of the longest ever given by the veterans since they began holding their Reunions. Frequently it has been the case that the weather has interrupted the parade, but a more auspicious day than Wednesday could not have been possible. The column formed at Meeting and Broad streets, and moved forward at 4.25 o'clock. Gen. Gordon sat erect upon a magnificent horse, and was accompanied by his full staff mounted. On every side he was accorded enthusiastic ovations, and his time and attention were wholly consumed in acknowledging the shouting and applause; so it was for brave old Hampton, and so it was for Stephen D. Lee and Gen. Cabell and all of the glorious heroes.

From beginning to end the parade was an interesting spectacle to those who witnessed it. Old soldiers, worn and weary by weight of years, many burdened by poverty, held their heads erect. Wednesday, and followed 'thirty years ago' a blind drummer kept step to his tattoo, playing the same drum he carried through the war. An aged Veteran sounded sweet and soft his old brass bugle, whose notes had urged his comrades years ago into battle and, he says, he never learned to sound retreat. Magnificent beyond expression was the moving, waving column, as the aged and infirm and maimed, hobbled over to the crowd, and cheering the names of Gordon and Hampton and Lee and Cabell in particular.

The crowd was almost exhausted from cheering when the tattered and torn battle flags appeared, and there was a moment's silence—the calm before the storm—then a mighty shout went up from many thousand throats. The color bearers waived their flags and lifted their hats in reverence to the banners which they had followed all but to death. Gen. Wade Hampton was the center of all, and he was compelled to carry his hat in his hand, as it was impossible to lift it to the thousands of ladies who waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands, and so on after the other of the generals were recognized cheer went up from the great throng, which lined Meeting street and Marion square and the entire line of march, almost to the very doors of the Auditorium. The scene was one to be seen only once in a lifetime and the old Confederate gray uniforms together with the general make-up opened up a tender picture to the young as well as the old.

How many were in the line of parade it would be difficult to say, but there were thousands, estimated all the way from three to five thousand and the length of the line was fully a mile or more.

MOBILIZING THE VETERANS. It took considerable engineering to get the men into good shape.

Under the orders promulgated the various States mobilized their Veterans as follows:

First South Carolina Division—Right resting on St. Michael's alley, facing west.

Second Virginia Division—Right resting on Water street, facing west.

Third North Carolina Division—Right resting half-way between Water street and the Battery, facing west.

Fourth Maryland Division—On the Battery, right resting on Meeting street facing south.

Fifth Kentucky Division—On the Battery, right resting on Church street, facing south.

Sixth West Virginia Division—On the Battery, right resting corner South and East Battery, facing east.

Army Tennessee Department—On Broad, west of Meeting, with its right resting on Broad, and facing north.

First Mississippi Division—Right resting on Postoffice lane.

Second Florida Division—Right resting on King street.

Third Alabama Division—Right resting on Orange street.

Fourth Georgia Division—Right resting on Logan street.

Fifth Louisiana Division—Right resting opposite Trayman street.

Sixth Tennessee Division—Right resting on Rutledge avenue.

Trans-Mississippi Department—On Broad street, east of Meeting, on north side, facing south, its right resting at Meeting.

First Texas Division—Right resting near Meeting street.

Second Arkansas Division—Right resting near Meeting street.

Third Missouri Division—Right resting half way between Church and State streets.

Fourth Indian Territory Division—Right resting on State street.

Fifth Oklahoma Division—On East Bay, right resting on Broad street, facing east.

Sixth Pacific Division—On East Bay to left of Oklahoma division.

United Sons of Confederate Veterans on south side of Broad street, right resting on East Bay, and facing north. Divisions forming in the following order: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky.

As to the carriage loads of sponsors and guests they passed down East Bay to Broad, west, up Broad to Rutledge, and thence down to the Battery, meeting Gen. Gordon at the corner of Meeting street and the Battery.

Before the general march up Meeting street the Army of Tennessee department moved down Meeting street and halted on the left of Broad street, facing inwards.

The line of march was not actually formed until after the commands had passed St. Michael's Church, where Gen. Cabell was in waiting for the main line of the procession.

At the head of the line to keep every thing straight were a platoon of police officers, under command of Chief Boyle including Lieuts McManus and Dunn, and Sergts. Whaley and McCaffery.

THE SOLDIERS IN LINE.

Gen. C. L. Walker rode at the head of the column, escorted by his staff and marshals selected for the occasion.

All of the officers were arrayed in Confederate uniforms and wore sashes appropriate to the work they had been assigned to.

Following Gen. Walker came the Fourth Regiment Band at the head of the 4th brigade and escort.

The 4th brigade and their escort were under command of Major Muckenliss.

First came the corps of S. C. M. cadets, who made a splendid show. The West Pointers of the South, as they are called, kept a splendid line and marched with splendid precision.

Then came the corps of Porter Academy cadets, under Major Dwight. The corps made a fine show.

Then followed the Orangeburg College Institute, Col. C. J. Owens commanding. This is a comparatively new military school, which is doing superior work.

The Charleston commands followed in this order:

The Washington Light Infantry, Capt. Cogswell commanding.

German Fusiliers, Capt. Schachte, commanding.

Irish Volunteers, Capt. Carney, commanding.

Palmetto Guard, Capt. Nichols, commanding.

South Carolina Naval Reserves, Capt. C. L. DeRossett commanding.

German Artillery, Capt. F. W. Wagner, commanding.

The home companies all wore their striking uniforms; the shakos of several of the commands making a striking appearance.

Just ahead of the line of carriages came Gen. Gordon, commanding the Veterans, accompanied by his staff, all of whom were mounted, and who were:

Gen. Geo. W. Moorman, of New Orleans, La. adjutant general and chief of staff.

Gen. Wm. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, chief of artillery.

Aides: Col. Hugh McCollum, of Georgia; Col. V. Y. Cook, of Arkansas; Capt. E. H. Sparkman, of Charleston, S. C.

Then came the line of carriages bearing the distinguished guests, sponsors and maids.

In the first carriage were: Mrs. J. B. Gordon, Mrs. Andrew Simonds, Miss Gordon and Miss Roman.

Then followed Gen. Stephen D. Lee and his military staff, who were: Brig. Gen. F. T. Sykes, Col. H. C. Myers, Col. Lake, Col. Howard, Col. Middlebrook, Col. Wyley, Col. Nesbitt, Col. Baxter, Col. Garrett, Col. McMurray, R. E. Lee, Jr., Gen. Hemmingsway.

Ahead of the executive baggage were Messrs. J. P. Storen and T. S. Sinker. In the executive baggage were Lieut. Governor McCreary, Speaker Gary, Mayor Smith and Alderman Lapham.

At the head of the Army of Northern Virginia came

GEN. WADE HAMPTON, the distinctive hero of the parade. He was escorted by Major Barker; Capt. Welles, Mr. Lowndes and Col. Lomax, who were members of his war staff. Gen. Hampton rode "Prince," and made a splendid appearance as he rode up the line, with his hand on his hat, bowing to the cheering crowd.

The Army of Northern Virginia had very many Veterans in line. At the head of the column were the two divisions of this State, commanded by Gen. Coward and Gen. Carville.

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPS.

Some idea of the number of camps in line from this State may be had when it is noted that all of the following, from the 1st brigade, had representatives in the line of march:

Charleston regiment, Major George L. Buist.

Camps: Sumter, Commandant, F. G. Latham; Palmetto Guard, commandant, C. L. Buist; Thos. M. Wagner, commandant, S. P. Smith; A. Burnett Rhett, commandant, S. C. Gilbert; Major John Jenkins, commandant, J. Jenkins; Edward Maingault, commandant, H. W. Lofton; Washington Artillery, commandant, L. Sherfesse.

York Regiment—Camps: Catawba, commandant, Cad Jones; Micah Jenkins, commandant, J. F. Hart; Fort Mill, commandant, L. N. Culp.

Tenore Regiment—Camps: Pee Dee, commandant, R. Hepburn; Hampton, commandant, M. L. Munn; Timmonsville, commandant, J. F. Culp; Pepper.

Kirkfield Regiment—Camps: Rion, commandant, J. D. Hanison; Raines, commandant, R. H. Jennings; Brattin, commandant, W. J. Keller; Private H. Efford, commandant, W. W. Smith.

Richland Regiment, Col. U. Brooks—Camps: Hampton, commandant, D. Cardwell; A. C. Haskell, commandant, D. Robin; Ed. T. Bookter, commandant, T. C. Whitworth.

Unassigned Camps—Stephen Elliott, commandant, R. W. Minns; Dick Anderson, commandant, J. D. Griffin; J. D. Graham, commandant, J. J. Nelson; Jas. Conner, commandant, J. J. Westcott; J. Walker, commandant, A. O. Heath; Eataw, commandant, J. O. Brant; J. B. Kershaw, commandant, J. C. Coit; Jack Hendricks, commandant, W. H. Hanna; Davis, commandant, B. L. Beatty; Harry Benbow, commandant, D. W. Brailford; Marion, commandant, S. A. Durham; Harlee, commandant, A. T. Pardee; Richard Kirkland, commandant, C. C. Haile; Hanging Rock, commandant, J. V. Welsh; Pressley, commandant, D. E. Gordon; Hennegan, commandant, J. H. Hudson; Arthur Manigault, commandant, J. H. Read; Darling, commandant, J. L. Coker; Walker, commandant, W. G. A. Panton; Maxey Gregg, commandant, J. A. Laton; E. J. Dennis, commandant, E. J. Dennis; Gen. E. Cavers, commandant, the Rev. D. M. Bruher.

And so it was all along the line with each of the States, and it would do no special good to enumerate the camps. It would be a pleasure to have collated the Veterans in the line, but that was not possible, and to give the mere names of the camps would be useless.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The various State organizations were represented, and were in command of the following officers:

First South Carolina: Gen. C. I. Walker.

Second Virginia: Gen. Bratton.

North Carolina Division: Gen. DeRossett.

Maryland Division: Gen. Tripp.

Kentucky Division: Gen. Poyntz.

Alabama: Gen. Ford Ferguson.

Georgia: Gen. Evans.

Louisiana: Gen. Tunnard.

Tennessee: Gen. George W. Gordon, acting.

Trans-Mississippi, Gen. Cabell commanding. Gen. Cabell was accompanied by Gen. Wall, of Galveston.

Gen. Polly commanding Texas division. Gen. J. D. Fields, commanding brigade and adjutant general, with Mr. J. M. Connelley.

Texas, Gen. Polly.

Arkansas, Gen. John J. Horner.

Missouri, Gen. McCullough.

Oklahoma, Gen. Casier.

Indian Territory, Gen. Coleman.

The Georgia camps were largely represented and were under command of Gen. Evans, who was accompanied by his staff.

Col. John A. Miller, adjutant general and chief of staff; Col. J. O. Waddell, quartermaster general; Col. N. Wheatley, assistant inspector general; Lieut. Col. Wm. Crumly, assistant adjutant general; Col. W. A. Wright, aide, and a large delegation from the camps of the State.

SONS OF VETERANS.

The Sons of Veterans were under command of Gen. Robert A. Smyth, accompanied by his staff, who were mounted, and his special aides, who were: L. D. T. Quimby, Atlanta, inspector general; Francis H. Weston, Columbia, aide; James A. Hoyt, Jr., assistant adjutant general; Daniel Ravenel, adjutant general, Aides A. T. Smythe, Jr., E. L. Wells, Jr., L. C. Smythe, Jr.

The South Carolina Division was under command of Gen. Bonham, and he was accompanied by his staff.

The other States were in command of the following officers: Louisiana, Gen. W. H. McLeallen; Mississippi, Gen. George B. Myers; North Carolina, Dr. Charles A. Bland; Georgia, F. H. Colquitt; Florida, Gen. R. Matthews, acting; Virginia, Gen. W. A. Jacobs; Texas, H. B. Kirk, acting.

Just behind the camps came the Veterans bearing the sacred battle flags of the "Lost Cause," with a special escort. The Washington Artillery carried its old gun. The company was under the command of Capt. R. J. Morris, of Charleston. The old company was proud of its gun, which is said to be the first of its kind in the country.

FAMOUS FLAGS IN LINE.

The gun was used in firing the salutes, on Marion square, while the graves of the dead heroes were being decorated in Magnolia Cemetery.

At the head of the column of color bearers rode Gen. McCarty, accompanied by Mr. P. T. Hayes and Capt. Rutledge. The Irish Volunteers and the Richland Volunteers furnished the escort for the sacred relic of the 1st South Carolina volunteer infantry, (Gregg's). The colors were carried by Mr. Spellman and Messrs. McCarty and Kelley. There were seven of the survivors of the gallant regiment in line when Marion square was crossed.

Then came the colors of Hart's Battery, which were carried by Mr. Louis Sherfesse, who had the honor of carrying the colors all through the war.

Then came Capt. Bird, with the flag which was first unfurled over Fort Sumter, of which an account has just appeared in The New and Courier.

Next in the line of the colors of the regiments came those of the 8th South Carolina volunteer infantry, Col. Hennegan, of Kershaw's brigade.

Then the colors of Col. Springfield's 69th North Carolina regiment.

Following these came the colors of Capt. Backman's Battery, of which an account was printed a day or two ago.

Capt. Bost of the 46th North Carolina regiment, at Appomattox, saved a single star from the battle flag of his regiment. This tattered star is the center of the flag of the 46th North Carolina regiment, which was carried in the parade Wednesday.

The flag of the 10th South Carolina volunteer infantry, Col. Walker's regiment, was Wednesday carried by A. A. Myers, of that distinguished regiment. All his destruction wrought mainly by the muzzle-loading Enfield rifles, but at very short range. The Confederate loss was only 181 killed and 73 wounded.

Of the latter 15 were mortally wounded and subsequently died, among them Gen. George C. Strong, the magnificent soldier who commanded the assaulting column. A single regiment of New Hampshire troops, the 7th, lost 11 officers killed (or died of wounds) in this charge, and 7 wounded. The 62d Ohio lost 8 officers killed (or died of wounds) and 7 others wounded.

The 54th Massachusetts (colored) lost its colonel, Robert G. Shaw, and 2 captains killed, and 11 officers wounded. All his destruction wrought mainly by the muzzle-loading Enfield rifles, but at very short range. The Confederate loss was only 181 killed and 73 wounded.

The number of Confederates actually engaged in the terrible assault upon the Union intrenchments at Franklin, Tenn., on November 30, 1864, did not much exceed Shafter's force at Santiago although Hood's entire force at hand was much greater. Their losses were fearful, particularly in officers. No detailed official report of them is on file in the public archives, if any was ever made, but there are sufficient indications that the assault was a fair one.

Leslie J. Perry.

It is unnecessary to carry these comparisons further. There has been no design to select isolated cases to make a bloody showing. Other battles show even more extraordinary losses than those cited.

Shot Him Dead.

Postmaster George A. McLaughly at Jamestown, Ohio, lies dead from a thoughtless piece of pleasantry. He was killed by a most intimate friend.

The postmaster Wednesday night, with a boy friend, was putting a "kick" on the window at the home of Mr. Ginn. Mr. Ginn, hearing the noise and thinking to frighten the boys, fired a shot through the window, killing McLaughly instantly.

A Ship Wrecked.

The British ship Loch Sloy was wrecked on Kangaroo Island, on April 26. Five passengers and twenty-five of the crew were drowned. Four persons escaped from the wreck, but they are still wandering in the bush.

A Big Price.

A seat on the stock exchange in New York was sold Thursday for \$40,000, the highest sum ever paid. That sum is now bid for a seat.

A COMPARISON.

Figures of the Santiago Campaign and of the Civil War.

HEAVY LOSS OF OFFICERS.

Forty-three Officers Killed at Fort Wagner. At Fair Oaks Longstreet Lost Sixty-one Officers Killed.

The American loss of officers in the several battles with the Spanish forces before Santiago, Cuba, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July last, as officially reported by Gen. Shafter, amounted to twenty-three killed and eighty wounded. A number of the latter were mortally wounded and subsequently died. All but a few of these killed and wounded officers were of the regular army. The Army Register for 1899, just out, shows that of the total, eighteen of the killed outright and six who died of their wounds belonged to seventeen different infantry and cavalry regiments of the permanent establishment.

There is a popular impression that the losses in officers were very severe, which is correct, but it is a mistake to suppose they were unprecedented, or even extraordinary, in the annals of our military campaigns. Some of the losses sustained by both Union and Confederate commands during the civil war make these casualties at Santiago look rather moderate, when the time consumed in the battles and the numbers engaged are considered. Gen. Shafter's force in these Cuban battles was approximately 17,500 men, the greater part of whom were regulars. But the best modern breech-loading magazine rifles, which the Spanish force was equipped with the famous Mauser rifles, held now by most experts to be the best arm in existence. Out of this fact has grown another erroneous impression, viz, that the battles of now-days are very much more destructive than those of even forty years ago, because of the superiority of the later models of firearms. But, nevertheless, it is very doubtful if the Americans at Santiago would have been successful much sooner than they were, or lost fewer men, had they been armed with precisely the same kind of rifles as the Spaniards. The latter were covered with earthenworks, while our men fought in the open.

During our civil war the Union and Confederate troops were on even terms so far as arms were concerned. The great bulk of both armies were equipped with Enfield and Springfield rifled muskets, muzzle loaders, with the exception of a short while at the beginning. There was but little, if any, difference in the effectiveness of these two models, although one was American and the other English.

In the memorable assault made by the Union forces on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., on the 18th of July, 1863, ten regiments of volunteer infantry were engaged. It took place at twilight, and was all over inside of one hour, although a part of the assaulting column effected a lodgment in one of the bastions, but the men were ultimately captured, after holding out for three hours. The loss in killed, wounded and missing was 1,515, which included 381 missing, some of whom were doubtless killed and wounded. Shafter's losses in the three days' fighting at Santiago were 1,395. The Spanish defenses at Santiago appear to have been about as strong as those of the Confederates at Wagner; therefore, the comparison is a fair one in every way, except that the numbers engaged at Wagner and the time consumed were far less than at Santiago. The fort was defended by from 1,000 to 1,500 men, and assaulted by 5,000 or 6,000. One of the ten volunteer regiments engaged 25 officers were killed outright and 73 wounded. Of the latter 15 were mortally wounded and subsequently died, among them Gen. George C. Strong, the magnificent soldier who commanded the assaulting column. A single regiment of New Hampshire troops, the 7th, lost 11 officers killed (or died of wounds) in this charge, and 7 wounded. The 62d Ohio lost 8 officers killed (or died of wounds) and 7 others wounded.

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